(b) if so, what are the details of such loss; and

(c) what initiatives have been taken to settle the issue soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) On 10th April, 1969 Central Government constituted Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal to adjudicate upon the water dispute regarding the inter-State river Krishna and river valley thereof. The Tribunal gave its report on 27th May, 1976. In accordance with Section 6 of Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 the Government of India published the decision of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal on 31st May., 1976 thus making it final and binding on the party States. As provided in the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 the State Governments are required to give effect to the decision.

However, in an attempt to resolve the issue of Iugu Ganga Project Union Minister for Water Resources convned a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra on April 5, 1990. The Chief Minister of Karnataka informed the then Union Minister for Water Resources that the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra were of the unanimous view that the sharing of Krishna water can be resolved by mutual discussions amongst themselves. In this connection, three meetings of the Chief Ministers have been held on 21st April, 1990 at Tirupati, on 22nd May, 1993 at Mahabaleshawar.

देखिए

816 [*Transferred to 3rd August, 1993*]

Drinking water shortage in Delhi

817. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER :
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute water shortage in Delhi so much so that a number of colonies had to go without drinking water ;

(b) if so, what is the quantum of drinking water required in Delhi and what is the actual drinking water supply being made as against the requirement ;

(c) the areas in the city which are suffering from even the minimum supply of drinking water ;

(d) what are the reasons for the continuous shortage of drinking water supply in the city ; and

(e) what stretegy has been formulated by Government to ensure at least the minimum drinking water supply in the various parts of the city.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON (a) Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that there is shortage of water in the areas situated at the tail end of the distribution system like Sourth Delhi or in those areas which are situated at higher elevation. It is not correct that a number of colonies had to go without drinking water supply.

(b) As reported by D.W.S. & S.D.U., by maximising the production on an average about 550 M.G.D. is being produced from various wates

treatment plants, ranney wells and tubewells against the requirement of about 700 M.G.D. inclusive of all uses.

(c) D.W.S. & S.D.U. reports that about 50 to 60% of the South Delhi areas like Munirka, Malviya Nagar, R.K. Puram, Dakshinpuri, Madangir, East of Kailash, Sarvodaya Enclave and Mehrauli etc. suffer from shortage of water supply. Besides isolated areas like Rajinder Nagar, Bapa Nagar, Faridpuri. Baljeet Nagar and Naraina Village etc. also experience shortage of water supply during summer season.

(d) D.W.S. & S.D.U. has reported that the main reason for shortage of drinking water supply in Delhi is due to shortage of raw water.

(e) Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that 100 M.G.D. Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur have been taken in hand for augmentation of water supply. First phase (50 MGD) has been commissioned. The second phase is in the advance stage of completion. A 40 MGD water tratment plant is under construction at Nangloi. Tendors for construction of 20 MGD Water Treatment plant at Bawana have already been called. There is a proposal to obtain water from Tehri Dam, Renuke Dam and Kishau Dam which are likely to be constructed.

Utlisation of ground water

818. DR. NARREEDY THULASI REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of replenishable ground water available in the country;

(b) the irrigation potential that can be created by this ground water ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take for the maximum utilisation and recharging of ground water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The replenishable ground water resource of the country is estimatedto be about 45.22 million hectare metres yearly.

(b) Ultimate irrigation potential of ground water in the country is estimated to be about 40 million hectares.

(c) For maximum utilisation of ground water, emphasis has been laid on suitable conservation methods and conjunctive use of surface and ground water. A Central Sector Scheme has been sanctioned for Model recharge studies in the selected areas of Maharashtra, Karnataka and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh. Another scheme has also been formulated by the Central Ground Water Board for recharging ground water in critical blocks having over-exploitation of ground water in the States.

Implementation of decision over Cauvery water

19. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN :
SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers of Cauvery Delta numering over 10 million are agitated due to Government's indifference to cauvery issue for such a long period ; and

(b) if so, whether any initiative to implement the Supreme Court Tribunal orders in relation to the